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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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COUNTRY	Japan	REPORT NO.	FJB- 222 -2222
SUBJECT	Plans of SHIGEKAMA Hidekazu to Establish a <u>Posion Research Center</u> <u>in Tokyo</u>	DATE OF REPORT	7 December 1955
		NO. OF PAGES	
		REFERENCES	

PLACE ACQUIRED Japan, Tokyo (April -- August 1955)

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLANATION.

SOURCE: Japanese, former resident of China (B), from a former Japanese intelligence officer (F). Appraisal of Content: 3.

1. SHIGEKAWA Hideozaru (3399/1557/4423/0735), well-known for his intelligence work among Moslems in China during the war, has drawn up a plan for the establishment of a Moslem center in Tokyo. His avowed purpose is to conduct research on the Moslem religion and promote cultural exchange between the peoples of Japan and Moslem countries from Turkey and Pakistan to Indonesia. He submitted his plan to representatives from these countries who attended the World Religions Conference in Tokyo in August 1955.¹ SHIGEKAWA claims to have received favorable words of support from the Moslem representatives, who promised to start a campaign for collecting funds. If this movement can gain sufficient momentum, SHIGEKAWA hopes to receive donations from the governments of the Moslem countries.
2. In drawing up his plan, SHIGEKAWA worked with MITA Ryoichi (0003/3944/0005/0001), a Moslem, aged about 65, who was a former advisor on Moslem affairs for the SHIGEKAWA Kikan in Peking. To gain support for his project, SHIGEKAWA also approached OKAWA Shumei (1129/1557/0719/2494), acquitted War Crimes defendant, who is one of Japan's foremost authorities on the Islamic faith, and who was largely instrumental in the building of the Moslem temple located in the Yoyogi-Uehara district of Tokyo.
3. The real objective of SHIGEKAWA's plan for a Moslem research center is to provide a base for intelligence activity directed against Communist China.² He has planned operations to develop contacts among Moslems in Southeast Asian areas and in countries bordering on China. By so doing, he hopes to re-establish contact with his former agents and associates among Moslems who remained in China. SHIGEKAWA claims that one of the "Five Ma's" "Five Moslems" whom he knew well, is at present serving under Chinese Nationalist General PAI Ch'ung-hai, and that this MA's followers are in Hong Kong. SHIGEKAWA claims also that another of the MA brothers who is still in Sinkiang has made contact with him recently through one of his followers. According to SHIGEKAWA, the latter MA had aided

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SHIGEKAWA in his Moslem operations for four years, and in August 1945, SHIGEKAWA furnished him a plane and 2 million yen's worth of gold bullion to enable him to escape to Sinkiang.

4. Persons whom SHIGEKAWA has chosen to aid him in his Moslem project include the following:

~~NAITO Chishu~~ (0355/5671/2535/0719), professor at Seishin (Sacred Heart) Women's College, an historian specializing in studies on Turkey and the Moslem religion.

~~SHIRATORI (Fnu)~~ (4101/1680), doctor of literature; conducts research on the Moslem religion.

MITA Ryoichi

MITA will know of SHIGEKAWA's designs to carry on intelligence activities through the research center, but presumably NAITO and SHIRATORI will not. The latter two persons will be used to achieve the overt aims of the center.

5. Funds for the above project have not been received and no sure sources for their receipt are in sight; therefore, it is still in the planning stage.

1 Field Comment. A translation of a typewritten copy of SHIGEKAWA's plan for Establishment of a Center for Moslem Research is enclosed as Attachment 1.

2 Source Comment. SHIGEKAWA feels that the Moslem temple in Yoyogi-Uehara cannot be used for this purpose because it is controlled by a small group of people who are not interested in the promotion of international contacts with other Islamic groups.

3 Field Comment. Early reports from the same source named the "Five MA's" as follows: MA Pu-fang (7456/2975/5364), MA Pu-ch'ing (7456/2975/7230), MA Hing-k'uei (7456/7703/6652), MA Hung-ping (7456/7703/5521), and MA Hung-pin (7456/7703/5335). In Japan they are sometimes referred to as the "Five MA League" (Japanese reading: Goba Renmei). SHIGEKAWA is said to believe that the MA's Moslem groups are powerful enough not to have lost control even under repressive Communist measures.

4 Field Comment. NAITO Chishu is listed in the Junii Koshin Roku 18th Edition, September 1955, as a Doctor of Literature, instructor at Seishin Women's College, since 1948, an instructor at Rinsho College and, vice-chairman of the Japan-Pakistan Cultural Association (Nippon Pakistutan Bunko Kyokai) attached to the Foreign Ministry. His date of birth is 13 July 1886 in Yamagata-ken. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1911; later was an instructor at Keio University and a lecturer at other colleges in Tokyo. He has written books on occidental history, Western Asiatic peoples, Islamic culture, a Japan-Turkish Diplomatic History, and a Japanese-Turkish dictionary.

(3)

A Plan for the Establishment of a Center for Moslem Research

The Objectives

We have long hoped for an opportunity for cultural exchange with the peoples of the Moslem countries without involvement in political intrigues or economic greed. From the recent developments in international affairs, we feel the time has come when we are able to conduct studies in Islam with sincerity, and through greater understanding between the Moslem people and ourselves, add to the progress of the human race throughout the world.

However, in order to attain this objective, we feel it mandatory for us, the Japanese, to fully understand the peoples of the Moslem countries, and then bring this understanding to the rest of the Japanese people; moreover, we must endeavor to bring about an understanding of the Japanese people by the Moslem people. We, therefore, wish to dedicate ourselves to bringing about peace and happiness to the world through these efforts.

Through reaching an understanding between our peoples, we shall be able to bring about exchanges in the fields of culture, industry, science, and trade, and thus promoting mutual happiness to peoples of our countries. It is for those objectives that we have drawn up this plan for the establishment of a "Center for Moslem Research", and ask for your understanding and support to this plan.

Needless to say, the fulfillment of this plan will take much money and time, but the plan is hereby presented:

1. (The First Phase)

The Establishment of the "Moslem Hall".

We wish to build a three-story structure of Islamic design, consisting of 1,000 tsubo and containing office space, a restaurant serving Moslem food, a cocktail lounge, a library, an auditorium, a conference room, and a number of smaller meeting rooms. The third floor will be a hotel of about 50 rooms.

The total cost of such a building, including land of about 3,000 tsubo, will come to about 150,000,000 yen, and an additional 50,000,000 will be required to completely furnish it (including furniture, books for the library, beds for the hotel, etc.). It should be self-supporting after this initial outlay.

2. (Second Phase)

The Construction of a Moslem Museum

During the first phase (above), a large number of people who are both interested and are authorities on Moslem affairs will be expected to congregate at the Moslem Hall. In order to further the interests and abilities of these people, a museum is to be built on the same grounds as the Hall, and here will be displayed articles and goods of Moslem interest for the general public to see. Such a museum has never before existed in Japan. A center to promote research for this museum will be established within this building.

3. (Third Phase)

The Establishment of a "Moslem University" of a "Moslem Research Center"

The ultimate objective of the above two phases is to bring about the realization of this third phase, the establishment of a Moslem university or research center. Here students from Moslem countries will have an opportunity to conduct studies preparing them to enroll in Japanese universities, where they will be able to pursue studies in the fields of their choice. After graduating from these schools, these students may continue research in their fields in Japan, using this Moslem center for their "base". In this university of research center, Japanese who desire to go to Moslem countries for a career or for other reasons will be able to receive training and education for this purpose. Trading companies who wish to train their representatives for duty in Moslem countries will find this center invaluable.

Although the above plans seem to be divided into the two aspects of educational pursuit and commercial endeavor, we wish to keep these integrally together. Although the above may be sufficient to give an idea of our objectives, we wish to go over them again for further clarification below:

- a. We shall, while conducting research on the Moslem countries, include research on economic development and work out means for supplying technicians to these countries.
- b. We shall conduct lectures, especially concerning the languages, to increase our knowledge of these countries.
- c. We shall distribute literature on the findings of our research.
- d. As we find it advisable, we shall publish (in English, Japanese, and the language of the country concerned) the information found in our research.
- e. We shall encourage students from these lands to come to Japan to study, and render services to these students who come.
- f. We shall conduct exchange of information, and sponsor conventions for followers of the Moslem faith.
- g. We shall respond to requests for aid in commercial affairs, such as in research and making contacts.
- h. We shall render interpreters' service for visitors to Japan.
- i. We shall furnish people experienced in the various fields in which visitors to Japan are interested, to aid them in their objectives of coming to Japan.
- j. We shall sponsor trade fairs, receptions, and the like to further our objectives.